

To All of US "this concerns":
"THE TIME IS NOW!"

Hi My name is (b) (6)
Today I live in Oshkosh WI. I am
58 yrs old. I was born in Menominee
Michigan My Pa (b) (6) was
born in Stephenson MI My Ma (b) (6)
(b) (6) was born in Marinette WI

My husband and I own a cottage
on the Menominee River just North
of Menominee

My Pa & Ma also own the family
cottage on the "Beautiful" Menominee
River where I grew up. The memories
are endless.

I am writing to you as a concerned
land owner & River Lover about the
future and well being of the Menominee
River, the Bay of Green Bay, Lake
Michigan and "Every" living, breathing
creation that "lives" off of, or in,
this huge "Fresh Water" system.

Aquila Resources' Back Forty
Project along the Beautiful Menominee
River would be a disaster to
life as we know it.

The worry, anxiety, stress &
sadness is already affecting my
daily life. The future will be
unpredictable the aftermath...

unpredictable. Please Oppose them here
"Save & Protect" Water, & Natural Resources
Thank You Darlene (Water) Telt

"Please." If you have any questions
contact any or all of the individuals
included in the

"Active" Aquila Opposition Supporters

Al Gedicks (Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Resources Protection Council and emeritus professor of environmental sociology at the University of Wisconsin La Crosse)

<http://on.jsonl.in/2cXbbZ5>

"Active" Aquila Opposition Supporters
Menominee Nation Community Organiser
Anahkwet Guv Reiter

(b) (6)

Email: (b) (6)

(b) (6)

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(Legal)

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Aquila opposition

Mining Action Group Kathleen Heideman (President)
Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition
savethewildup.org (b) (6)

UP. Environmental Groups

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

/info@savethewildup.org (b) (6)

UPEC Coordinator/upcec@upenvironment.org (b) (6)

UPEC President/ (b) (6)

(b) (6)

Peshigo Times (From my window) lessons learned

(b) (6)

Wisconsin Network for Peace and Justice
office@wnpj.org (608) 250-9240

Marinette County Historian Society
(715) 732-0831
Sixty Islands oral history.JPG

FRONT 40 environmental Fight
SAVE The Wild up.org (we oppose Sulfite Mining in Michigan
www.menomineeriver.com)

active... "7..."

3/26/17

"More Questions to Really think about!"

what will happen to all the turtles,
wildlife, especially crabs, clams,
beetles & plant life (roots) that
still live in the muck and sand,
and rocks if when the Nenominee
River is contaminated with
poison from that four letter word
("MINE") "Also", the wildlife that
visit the river and the bars to
*drink and look for food.

Are the contaminates more
deadly as they lay on top and
slowly soak into the river bed?

How would the sun affect the
exposed Poison? P.S. Don't Get Your Dog*

STOP THE MINE ^{they} ~~don't~~ water
too!



This photo is the pond about the Inverness Dam. It was claimed to be a main source of water for the dam gates. Only the spillway was active. This was a very interesting sight. It was a very good one. It was a very good one. It was a very good one.



This photo is the view from the walkway looking down into the reservoir. It was a very good one. It was a very good one. It was a very good one.

Memomik River South



Main Shore

Slough

Island

over years sand & silt built up, filling in slough

Creek

Dam (neighbor)

Home Made

Probably Illegal

Probably Illegal

Neighbor Built road across

culvert

over years

3/27/17

How Safe will the slough
be to all the rivers wild life
after the spill is contained
and the slough is in this
"now" Marsh state of mind.

man
made

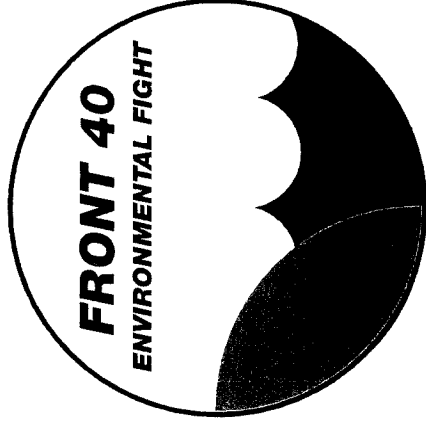
We need to know

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

IKNOW - "STOP THE MINE"

SaveTheWildUP.org



**We Oppose
Sulfide Mining
in Michigan**

www.menomineeriver.com



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
UPPER PENINSULA



C. HEIDI GREYER
DIRECTOR

January 26, 2017

Submission Number: 2NN-5PE0-MT3W
County: Menominee
MiWaters Site: 55-Aquila Resources Inc-Back Forty Project
Project Name: Back Forty
Andrew Boushy
E 807 Gerue Street
Stephenson, MI 49887

Dear Andrew Boushy:

SUBJECT: Correction Request

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Water Resources Division (WRD), has received and reviewed your application. Based on the review, the application has been determined to be incomplete as received and cannot be further processed until the information requested below has been submitted.

Filing fee

Submit filing fee (payable to the State of Michigan) of \$2,000. Please include your submission number, 2NN-5PE0-MT3W, on your payment. Payment may be by credit card or electronic payment through MiWaters at <https://miwaters.deq.state.mi.us/miwaters/>.

Section 1, Letters

Provide authorization from all property owners for proposed impacts that are not on property owned or under the control of the applicant.

Provide a letter of acknowledgement from all applicable utilities that states they are aware that utilities that are currently running along River Road will have to be rerouted and that this proposal is feasible if all necessary permits are obtained.

Provide a letter from the Menominee County Road Commission that states that they are aware of the proposed realignment of River Road and that this proposal is feasible if necessary permits are obtained.

Provide a letter from the State of Michigan Real Estate Division that states they are aware of the proposed eastern utility corridor across State of Michigan property.

Section 4, Project Plans

Ditch Construction. Provide a detailed figure of the proposed ditch construction in relation to water resources. Provide the location of any discharge points.

precipitation was not conclusive in assessing wetland water sources." Provide additional detail on how wetland water sources were determined. Specifically, how were wetlands determined to be surface water or ground and surface water dependent?

4.5, Landscape position, Water Table Configuration, and Depth to Groundwater.

The depth to water table was taken as the depth from existing land surface elevation and the water table that was measured in May 2012. Specify why the depth to water table was not measured to the seasonally high water table.

5, Conclusions.

Provide additional clarification on how the Cowardin et al (1979) water regime was used to provide evidence for identification of wetland water sources.

Provide a definition for "predominantly" in the context in which it is used to summarize wetland water inputs. If this term is a threshold, please provide what percentage or level is required to meet the threshold of "predominantly". Provide analysis on how this threshold was determined.

Table 4-1: Provide additional clarification on the Landscape and Water Table Position information. How was this information collected? What is the variable that accounts for the large fluctuations in the water table depth? How was the water regime determined? It appears that there may be some inconsistencies with the water regime modifiers that were assigned to wetlands within the project site and how the water regimes are described in Cowardin et al (1979).

Table 4-1: WL 2c. Temporarily flooded wetlands typically do not have "frequent large reversals" of vertical hydraulic gradients. Describe how the water regimes were determined for wetlands that did not have measurements of hydraulic gradients. Include detailed descriptions and supporting evidence of the water regimes for WL B1, WL B2, WL B3, WL B1c, and WL 40/41.

Figure 3-1 through 3-4: Provide additional detail on survey periods for the information provided in these figures. Are the ground water elevations taken from one discrete measurement or averaged over a time period of active monitoring? Include detail on why only one figure represents ground water elevations during the growing season.

C-12, Proposed Monitoring Plan and Adaptive Management

5, Adaptive Management.

Adaptive management options are identified that have not been addressed in the Feasible and Prudent Alternatives Analysis for direct or indirect impacts. These options should be examined as feasible and prudent alternatives to avoid and minimize direct and indirect wetland impacts and then be further expanded as part of an adaptive management strategy.

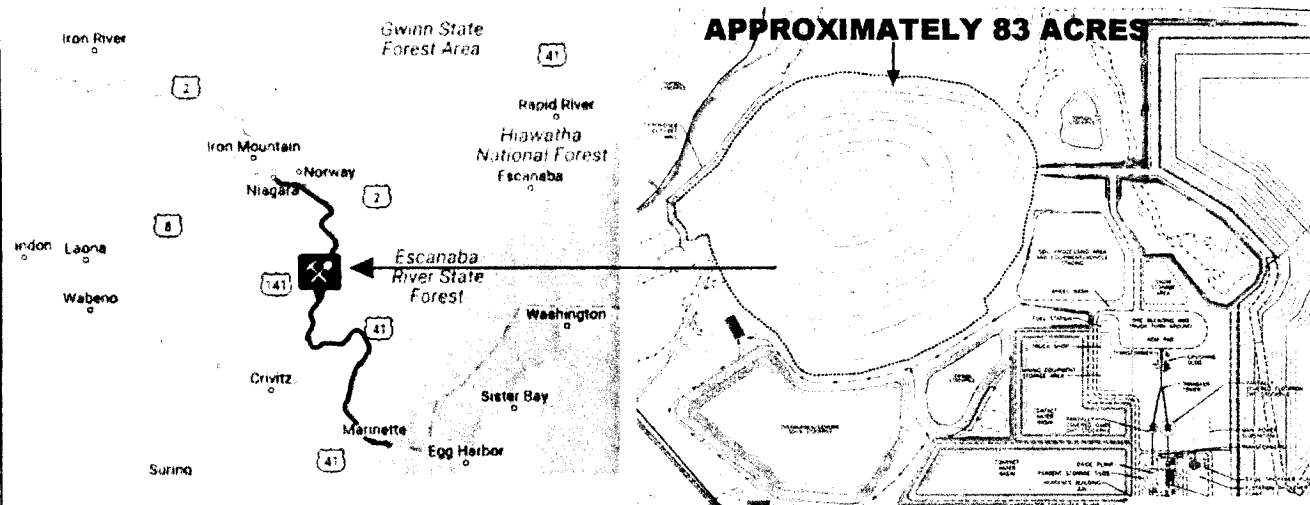
C-13, Endangered, Threatened species, and Species of Special Concern Summary.

Provide additional details on survey methods and timing for the Lake sturgeon surveys completed in the Menominee River.

Additional information and/or filing fees may be required upon further review of your application. Should we not receive the requested information from you within 30 days of this letter, we will consider your application as withdrawn and will close your application. Fees are not refundable on applications once a decision has been made or if an action has been taken, such as closing

application or incomplete -- fees not transferable to another new application

Massive Sulfide Mine Proposed to be Located Next to the Menominee River in Michigan!



Did You Know?

- This massive sulfide mine is proposed to be an open pit mine covering 83 acres...
- ...to be within 150 feet (imagine 8-10 car lengths) of the Menominee River, which empties into Lake Michigan, one of the largest watersheds in northern Wisconsin and Michigan's UP...
- ...dug to a depth of 750 feet...
- ...Aquila's Back Forty project, as it is called, would create a footprint of over 500 acres...
- ...including a plan for the processing of ores, complete with toxic substances, including cyanide (proposed use 30,500 lbs/mo.) and sulfide waste to be on site...
- discharging over 1 million gallons per day of DEGRADED water into the Menominee River.
- When sulfide ores come in contact with air and water, they create sulfuric acid (battery acid). This acidic water leaches heavy metals like mercury, lead and arsenic ... forming a mixture called ACID MINE DRAINAGE.
- The Environmental Protection Agency calls the mining of sulfide ore America's most toxic industry. To date, there has yet to be a metallic sulfide mine (such as the Back Forty) that has not polluted its waterways.
- Every sulfide mine ever operated has caused sulfuric acid or heavy metals contamination ("Acid Mine Drainage"). In a recent report, 100% of the mines studied that were near surface water and ground water - like the proposed mine - polluted one or the other 100% of the time. Mines operated centuries ago continue to leach AMD today.
- Toxic pollution from sulfide mine waste destroys habitat, kills aquatic life, and affects human health. And the damage continues for decades and decades after a mine has closed.
- The mining permit application never says with certainty that the Menominee River, Lake Michigan and area environment won't be contaminated by the mine. Vague terms like "minimize", "could generate acid", "reduce the potential for environmental impacts", "impacts from spills are being minimized" are used throughout. They guarantee nothing.
- Michigan's Department of Environmental Quality (same agency that let slip the Flint, Michigan drinking water disaster) is reviewing the permit, as all regulatory authority rests with the state of Michigan.
- Property values around the Aquila's Back Forty project and down the Menominee River to Marinette, WI could drop 30-40% of value (per local assessors). As a result, county tax base could plummet, leaving others to make up the loss.
- Tourism could be lost. Business could be lost. Any loss of tourist recreation, from such activities as fishing, boating, rafting, kayaking, 4-wheeling and hiking, could hurt many businesses. Customers, who normally shop for goods and amenities could be gone.
- **WATER IS THE NEW GOLD! SAVE IT AND PROTECT IT!**

CALL TO ACTION

MICHIGAN ELECTED OFFICIALS

Gov. Rick Snyder, 517-335-7858
 U.S. Sen. Debbie Stabenow, 202-224-4822
 U.S. Sen. Gary Peters, 202-224-6221
 U.S. Rep. Dan Benishek 202-225-4735,
 906-828-2114 (Iron Mountain)
 State Rep. Ed McBroom
 108th District - Lansing, MI
 517-373-0156, 1-855-347-8108
 State Sen. Tom Casperson
 38th District - Lansing, MI 517-373-7840

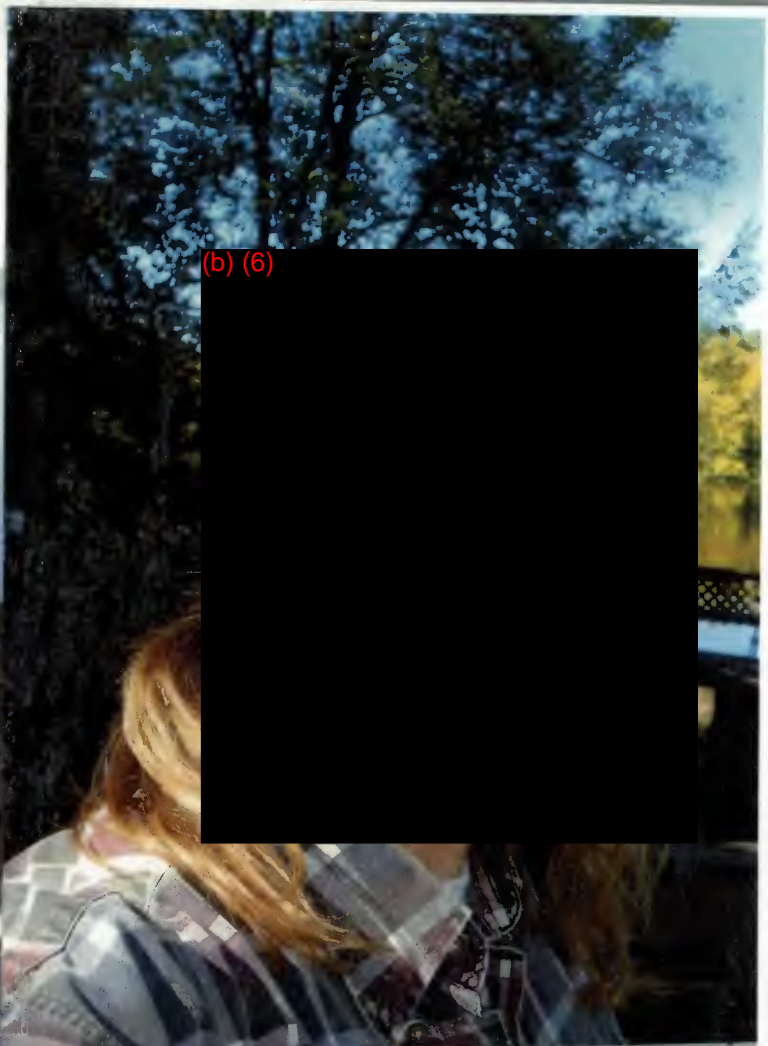
WISCONSIN ELECTED OFFICIALS

Gov. Scott Walker, 608-266-1212
 US Sen. Ron Johnson, 202-224-5323
 District Office - Milwaukee 414-276-7282
 Oshkosh 920-230-7250
 US Sen. Tammy Baldwin, 202-224-5653
 District Office - Eau Claire 715-832-8424
 Madison 608-264-5338
 US Rep. Reid Ribble, 202-225-5665
 District Office - Appleton 920-380-0061
 State Sen. Tom Tiffany 12th District-Eagle River
 608-266-2509, 715-892-1320
 State Sen. Dave Hansen 30th District-Green Bay
 608-266-5670, 1-866-221-9395
 State Rep. John Nygren 89th District-Marinette
 608-266-2343, 1-888-534-0089
 State Rep. Jeffrey Mursau 36th District-Crivitz
 608-266-3780, 715-854-3477,
 1-888-534-0036

For more information:
menomineeriver.com
savethewildup.org
wrpc.net
 Guy Reiter (715)853-2776

From Peshigo, WI Times 10/19/16

Beautiful
Menominee River



Front 40
Environmental Fight

**Don't Undermine
The Menominee River.**

Pure Michigan Needs Pure Water
www.menomineeriver.com

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From:

(b) (6)

To:

undisclosed-recipients;

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Subject: Burial mounds that were excavated by NMU in the 1950's - remains to be moved back to Menominee N...**Priority:** Normal **Date:** Sunday, February 26, 2017 9:52 AM **Size:** 197 KB**Attachments:** 0224menominee.pdf (180.6 KB)

This subject is one I've known about all my life because we talked to the people who were there. Briefly, back in the 1950's persons from NMU excavated the burial mounds and took away the remains. In exchange the students planted rows of plantation pine along the road at the Backlund land which became the Mancheskis and is now owned by Aquila. This site is so rich in antiquities when Paul Backlund wanted to cultivate a small patch of ground to a food plot to attract deer the person who did the cultivating had issues as there were so many shards of flint and other remnants of making tools that the tires on his tractor were at risk of being punctured. Last comment: below is from the permit application. They admit this is a significant area and even wrote "This site is the only known preserved ridged field complex in the State of Michigan."

Oneota and Oneota-like ceramics have been recovered from a variety of sites stretching across Michigan's Upper Peninsula (Brose 1970; Fitting 1975; Halsey 1999; McPherron 1967). These Oneota components are typically small and the ceramics usually are recovered in association with other northern Terminal Woodland ceramics, rather than as pure components (Fitting 1975:188-189). Some of the most prominent occurrences of Oneota ceramics in the Upper Peninsula are at the Backlund Mound group and Backlund Village site in Menominee County (Brose 1968; Buckmaster 1979) as well as the Summer Island site (Brose 1970). At the Backlund Mound group Oneota ceramics were recovered in association with northern Late Woodland ceramics from the fill of one of the mounds, which was radiocarbon dated to AD 1340 ± 110 (Brose 1968; Fitting 1975:224). A slightly earlier date of ca. AD 1290 has been reported for the Oneota component at the Summer Island site, which has been interpreted as a seasonal camp used during the late summer or early fall (Brose 1970:172). The Backlund Mound group and Backlund Village site are situated within the Sensitivity Study Area. Generally speaking, in the recent prehistoric and early historic period, the Sensitivity Study Area has been most closely associated with the ancestors of the Menominee people (see Section 2.2.3).

3-1

ERM/R0905.05

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The Menominee River watershed has had some degree of archaeological survey over the years as a result of academic research and compliance-driven surveys (see for example, Buckmaster 1979, 2004; Brazeau et al. 1990). Sites dating from the Archaic through the historic period are known (see Section 2.1), and there is potential for Paleoindian sites as well. Table 3.0-1 and Figure 3.0-1 show a number of sites situated within the Sensitivity Study Area. Most germane to the current study is a complex of sites situated along the Menominee River. These include the Backlund Mound Group (20ME2), another mound site (20ME4), the Backlund Village site (20ME10), a logging camp and mound site (20ME23), and a ridged field/garden bed complex (20ME61) (Figure 3.0-1).

The Backlund Mound Group (20ME2) is described by Brose (1968) as consisting of eight, low conical mounds on the east bank of the Menominee River occupying an, "irregular area of ground about 65 ft by 100 ft [about 20 m by 33 m] along the first terrace of the river" (Brose 1968:34; see also Halsey 1999:273) (Figure 3.0-1). Three of these mounds were excavated in 1956 by the University of Michigan, and one revealed human remains. This mound, Mound 5, overlay two grave pits. One of these contained the remains of a young child and a woman in her mid-twenties. The other contained the remains of at least 26 individuals interred as secondary burials. The remains include 19 men and women who ranged in age from 20 years to over 40 years, as well as the remains of seven children. The age of the Backlund Mound Group is somewhat ambiguous, as Late Woodland and Oneota materials were recovered. Nevertheless, a Late Woodland time frame can be inferred.

The ridged field complex (the Menominee Garden Beds site, 20ME61) is described as a ca. 500- to 600-year-old agricultural field complex associated with the Backlund site on the Menominee River (Buckmaster 2004). The site extends at least 3 km (2 mi) along the east bank of the river and 450 m (1,500 ft) inland. Such fields have been associated with maize horticulture in other parts of Wisconsin and Michigan (Hinsdale 1931; Moffat 1979). Corn cupules recovered in flotation samples from the ridged field features support this interpretation (Buckmaster 2004; Mulholland 2000). Ridged fields in Wisconsin are generally associated with Oneota occupations (Gallagher et al. 1985; Sasso 2001), but the artifacts recovered at these ridged fields are grit

tempered Late Woodland ceramics, and it is not uncommon for Oneota sites in the Green Bay region and Upper Peninsula of Michigan to include assemblages with Late Woodland ceramics (see Section 2.0). This site is the only known preserved ridged field complex in the State of Michigan.

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Open Attachment: 0224menominee.pdf

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We are writing regarding a possible case of fraud or misleading information by a company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The case concerns the false or contradictory statements made in Aquila Resources' Back Forty mine permit application for an open pit gold and zinc sulfide mine to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).

According to Aquila's permit application, "The (Back Forty) Project will be an open pit mining operation" and the Life of Mine (LOM) operation is planned to be **approximately 7 years** but the Back Forty is actually described as a **16 year mine** in every single press release published by Aquila Resources, in their letters to investors and local community leaders, and in Aquila's communications with the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

In the same permit application of October 2015 (p. 22) Aquila states that "The Project **does not include underground mining**, consequently, material damage to structures or natural features resulting from underground mining will not occur."

This is misleading. In Aquila's news release of January 24, 2017 ("Aquila Resources Announces \$6.6 Million Non-Brokered Private Placement") the company describes the Back Forty project "based on mining 16.1 M tonnes of measured, indicated, and inferred resources over the 16 year life of mine, of which 12.5 M tonnes will be open-pit and 3.6 M tonnes will be underground." Significantly, the 16 year LOM is described in Aquila's current NI 43-101 report, required by Canadian Securities Administrators.

Aquila's mine permit application asserts that mining and milling facilities are scaled to accommodate the life of the mine, i.e. their facility is designed for a 7 year mine. By minimizing LOM, the company can misrepresent all of the mine's impacts, including tailings capacity, size of waste rock storage areas, total limestone needed for neutralizing total waste rock, total need for importing and storing cyanide and other chemicals used in the processing of ore, total crushing and processing throughput, milling equipment capacity, water treatment plant capacity, dewatering and drawdown estimates, air pollution quantities, noise, pit backfilling estimates, remediation planning, post-closure timelines, and more.

In issuing the mining permit, MDEQ stated: "**This permit allows for only open pit mining methods at the Back Forty Project.**"

Aquila Resources is lying to the MDEQ by failing to accurately disclose their plans for the Back Forty project – probably because the company wants to secure a mining permit as quickly as possible, while downplaying the true environmental impacts. Aquila is focusing on mining surface-accessible ore first, because the operating and capital costs are lower—this company is cash short and needs to get a mining permit before they'll receive an infusion of cash from their investors.

In the summer of 2016 the MDEQ sent a list of 197 questions to Aquila, addressing many errors, omissions and points of confusion about the Back Forty mine permit application. Comment # 176 asked "Mining method – preliminary assessment of underground mining showed that it is not a prudent alternative for this ore body – What is the reference for this assessment?"

Aquila's response to the MDEQ on May 9, 2016: *"The sinking of an underground mine shaft was evaluated in the 2014 Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) as reported by Tetra Tech (2014). Although the ore body was found to extend downward beyond the bottom of the pit and was deemed mineable via underground methods, the grades, quantity, and distribution of the ore types were not adequate to efficiently process in the oxide and sulfide plants."*

Aquila's brief answer to the MDEQ's question **does not rule out underground mining**, it simply states that the ore could not be "efficiently processed" using their onsite milling technology.

Immediately after the company submitted their answers to the MDEQ, Aquila made a Presentation to Investors (June 2016), contradicting most of the information contained in their mining permit application. Aquila called the mining permit application a "surface mining " application or "PHASE 1" and stated 'UNDERGROUND PERMIT APPLICATION WILL FOLLOW START OF COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION' which they projected to be "Quarter 4 of 2019." Aquila provided their investors with an estimate of how much underground mining at the Back Forty will cost, compared to open pit mining.

For a company that has told MDEQ regulators unequivocally **"there will be no underground mining"** they have prepared remarkably detailed plans for underground mining. The mining permit application clearly contains false statements. **The Back Forty mine permit application for a 7 year mine appears misleading and inaccurate, at best, and fraudulent at worst. Aquila's clear intent—expressed in every document except their mine permit application—is to develop a 16 year mine.**

If Aquila affirms that this 7 year open pit LOM is accurate, and defends the permit application, **all public statements containing the Back Forty's 16 year life of mine estimate should be viewed as baseless or fraudulent statements, designed to attract investors and gain greater political and community support.**

In the interests of maintaining the integrity of Aquila Resources' financial statements, we urge OSC to investigate the accuracy of this company's public statements regarding the Back Forty's 16 year life of mine estimate.

We look forward to your response to this request.

Sincerely,

Al Gedicks, Executive Secretary
Wisconsin Resources Protection Council

Kathleen Heideman
Mining Action Group of the Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition

This entry was posted in Alerts, Mining Action Group, Wisconsin by Save the Wild UP.

Give a Hoot - Don't Pollute

With great concern for the well-being and future of the lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, creeks, wells, marshes, bogs, groundwater and reality check here...life in general. I am speaking from my heart.

The Menominee River has been a part of our family for four generations. Today three family members own land on the Menominee River. Don't forget the thousands of other families or individuals that own a piece of land on the Menominee River.

The tourists (who play an important part) vacation the beautiful waterfront parks that the U.P. has too offer today wouldn't be to immersed in see bloated, stinky

dead fish decorating the shore from water pollution tomorrow.

All the homeowners/landowners on these lakes, rivers, etc. would be saddened and angry. Worse yet, the tourists would be disgusted and gone. Economically? The loss would be enormous.

Some of us who live elsewhere still come home to the beauty, life and freedom the waters have to offer us.

My friends live in Alaska, but they come home to cast a line while enjoying a bonfire and a cold one.

My friends from Indiana come home to fish small-mouth, walleye and panfish.

My friends from Chicago come home to fish catfish and my friends from Florida come home to fish sturgeon.

In the grand scheme of things, let's not forget the fishermen and women who fly fish the trout streams, the trappers, the goose and duck hunters, the deer and bear hunters, those who canoe and kayak Michigan and neighboring states clean, clear waters. Last, the large groups of families, friends and party animal, lazy dayers, who just float down the river. All of them are pieces of the puzzle.

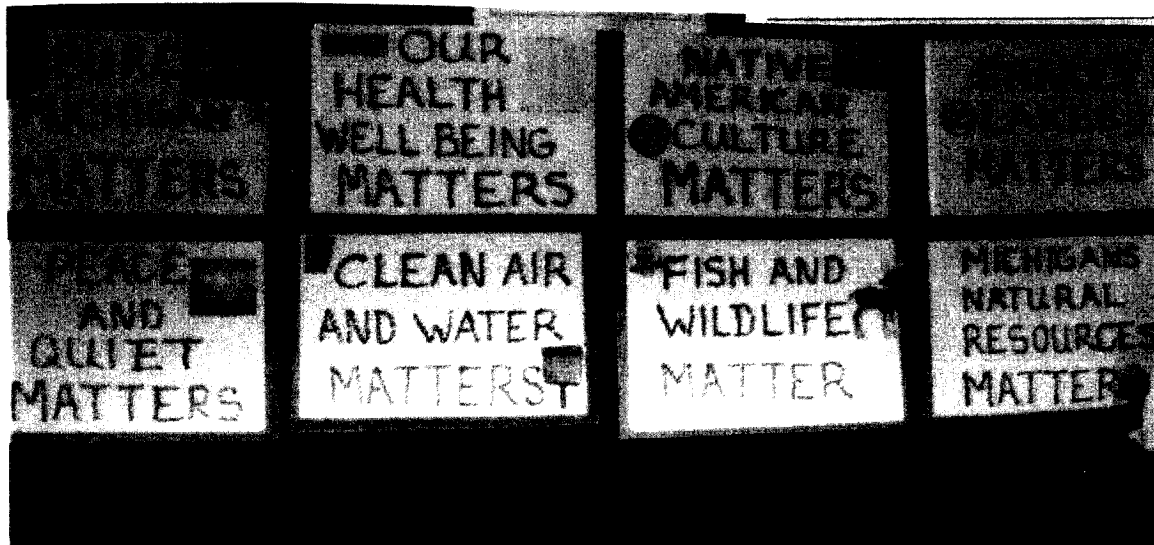
Personally, it's all the little things I wake up to and look forward to on the Menominee River.

The smoke on the water, the plips and splashes of minnows, the deer drinking, eagles always on the wing looking for a meal, otters playing, herons fishing, turtles sunning, small-mouth chasing crayfish, kingfishers diving, sturgeon jumping, toads and frogs singing, dragonflies hatching, bats taking to the night sky, the list is endless.

This is life on the Menominee River. We all value nature, we all live in harmony, we all love the Menominee River.

Please protect her, and all of the earth's natural resources, by just leaving it alone.

Darlene (Winter) Trist,
Oshkosh/Wallace



(b) (6)

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(b) (6)

I Don't want
the mine.. Do you?

Heck No!

Keep
river
clean
and
pure

Stop the Mine

I'D
GET
SICK

Search The Web

Frontforty2016@aol.com

Aquila Resources Inc. (TSX: AQA) ("Aquila"), announced today that it

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Subject: Aquila press release for today**Priority:** Normal **Date:** Wednesday, January 25, 2017 3:08 PM **Size:** 283 KB**Attachments:****AQUILA RESOURCES ANNOUNCES \$6.6 MILLION NON-BROKERED PRIVATE PLACEMENT**

TORONTO, ON – January 24, 2017 - Aquila Resources Inc. (TSX: AQA) ("Aquila"), announced today that it plans to raise up to \$6.6 million through a non-brokered private placement offering (the "**Offering**") of up to 30 million units (the "**Units**"). Each unit will be priced at \$0.22, and will consist of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one Aquila common share for \$0.30 for a period of 36 months from the private placement closing date.

Aquila intends to use the net proceeds from the private placement to complete a Feasibility Study for the Company's zinc- and gold-rich Back Forty project, strengthen and expand its management team as it prepares for the construction phase at Back Forty and for general working capital purposes.

The private placement is expected to close on or about January 31, 2017 subject to customary closing conditions, including receipt of TSX approval. In conjunction with the private placement, the Company may pay finders' fees of up to 5% of the capital raised and broker warrants representing 5% of the units issued under the placement.

About Aquila Resources

Aquila Resources Inc. (TSX: AQA) is a development-stage company with strategic assets in the Great Lakes Region. The company's experienced management team is currently focused on advancing permitting activities for its 100%-owned gold- and zinc-rich Back Forty Project in Michigan.

Aquila's flagship Back Forty Project is a volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposit located along the mineral-rich Penokean Volcanic Belt in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. In its updated Preliminary Economic Assessment filed in September 2014, Back Forty demonstrated strong economics with a pre-tax NPV of \$282 million (\$210.8 million after-tax) and a pre-tax IRR of 38.8% (32% after-tax) based on mining 16.1M tonnes of measured, indicated, and inferred resources over the 16-year life of mine, of which 12.5M tonnes will be open-pit and 3.6M tonnes will be underground.

Barry Hildred, CEO**Aquila Resources Inc.****Tel:** 647 943-5672**Email:** bhildred@aquilaresources.com

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January 29, 2017

MDEQ Back Forty Comments
Office of Oil, Gas, and Minerals
1504 West Washington Street
Marquette, Mi 49855
DEQ-Mining-Comments@michigan.gov

RE: Opposition to the Back Forty Project

Dear Sir/Madam:

We are writing on behalf of the Great Lakes Council of the International Federation of Fly Fishers. The Great Lakes Council is the voice of fly anglers in Michigan, Indiana and Northwest Ohio. We strongly oppose development of the Back Forty Project proposed by Aquila Mining. An open pit sulfide ore mine has the potential to pollute both the Menominee River and Lake Michigan, destroy a pristine fishery, and place Michigan's citizens at risk. The risks are simply too great to allow a project like this to proceed. Our objections include:

The Risk of Pollution and Damage to the Menominee River, Lake Michigan and the Fishery- Michigan is blessed with the world's greatest supply of fresh water through our Great Lakes and is home to some of the world's iconic rivers and streams. The risks of damaging the river, the local environment, and Lake Michigan are unacceptably high. The sulfide wastes generated by this open pit mine will be difficult to contain and if they leak into the river benthic and aquatic life will be destroyed and Lake Michigan will also be polluted. Also, the mine's wastewater discharges (for which there is still not a permit) are likely to damage the Menominee and its aquatic life.

Moreover, The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been working on the Lake Sturgeon Passage program with the Departments of Natural Resources from

Michigan and Wisconsin and a number of other groups. This \$7,000,000 project will fail if sulfide wastes leak into the river.

Economic Implications- The negative economic impact this project could have on Michigan's recreational economy should be considered. According to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, anglers spend in excess of \$2 billion a year in trip related expenses and equipment. Moreover, our state's 1.1 million licensed anglers generate \$18 million in revenues in license fees and attract \$11 million in federal funds for fish and habitat conservation. We cannot comprehend why our state leaders would experiment with mines that hold the potential to damage these irreplaceable natural resources and place our sport fishery and tourism industry at risk.

Problems with Permits and the Permitting Process- Concerns have been expressed that the DEQ has violated its own regulations in granting the two permits that have been approved. Critics state that permit applications have been incomplete, contradictory, and that Aquila has made different statements regarding the mine's purposes to different groups. Suffice it to say, there are numerous reasons to suggest that DEQ has not acted in the interests of the citizens of Michigan. Given the state's poor record on water issues, we would expect the highest level of vigilance in regard to this project.

These are just some of the problems associated with this mining proposal. It is time for the DEQ and other Michigan policy makers to step up and represent the interests of Michigan's citizens and the state's invaluable water resources. Stop the development of this mine now.

Most sincerely,

(Signed Electronically)

Dennis O'Brien
President

(Signed Electronically)

David Peterson
Vice President for Conservation

IS THE FLAMBEAU MINE HARMING THE FLAMBEAU RIVER?

Between 1991 and 2011 Kennecott was required to test walleye in the Flambeau River for heavy metal accumulation, both upstream and downstream of the Flambeau Mine site. Before the mine was built in 1993, the upstream walleye had higher levels of copper and zinc in their liver tissue than the downstream fish. That reversed in 1996 (at the height of mining); for the next ten years (1996-2006) higher levels of copper and zinc were measured in the downstream fish. A graph of the 2005 data is shown below.

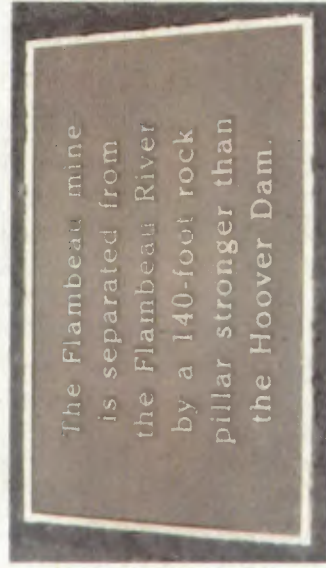
Flambeau Mine Walleye-ometer



What the future holds for the walleye in the Flambeau River is unknown. Polluted groundwater from the Flambeau Mine site continues to enter the river through fractured bedrock, but, with the end of mandatory walleye testing in 2011, Kennecott is now "off the hook."

Kennecott Lied to the People of Wisconsin

The Flambeau Mine pit was dug to within 150 feet of the Flambeau River. During the permitting process, people were worried that groundwater polluted with heavy metals would get into the river from the mine site. Kennecott responded by telling the people that there was nothing to worry about because the bedrock between the mine pit and the Flambeau River was like the "Hoover Dam." The plaque pictured below was actually posted at the mine site:



Only later did the public learn that Kennecott had lied. An open records request of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources revealed that Kennecott knew in 1989, before the mine was built, that the rock between the pit and the river was "fractured" and that the contaminated groundwater leaving the mine pit would "flow directly into the bed of the Flambeau River." That includes the water contaminated with sulfate and manganese shown in this brochure!

Protect the Water!

Expose the Myth of the Flambeau Mine

CHERISH and DEFEND

Wisconsin's Penokee Hills,
Minnesota's Arrowhead Region
& Michigan's Upper Peninsula

If the mining industry was not able to keep the water clean and prevent long-term pollution problems at

Wisconsin's Flambeau Mine

("the newest and smallest copper mine in the world") there is no way the industry will be able to protect Lake Superior, the Bad River and other public waters at the monstrous new mines proposed for Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

Deer Tail Press
Duluth, MN 55805

For more information go to:
<http://flambeauminesexposed.wordpress.com/>

December 2012

The Myth of the Flambeau Mine

If you go to the website of Kennecott Eagle Minerals Company (a subsidiary of Rio Tinto of London), you will find the following Q&A:

Q: Has there ever been a metallic mineral mine that succeeded in protecting the environment?

Kennecott says: "Yes. Not only has there been, but at the Flambeau Mine in Ladysmith, Wisconsin, Kennecott Minerals is the company that successfully designed, operated, and reclaimed a sulfide host metallic mineral mine while protecting the environment from adverse impact."

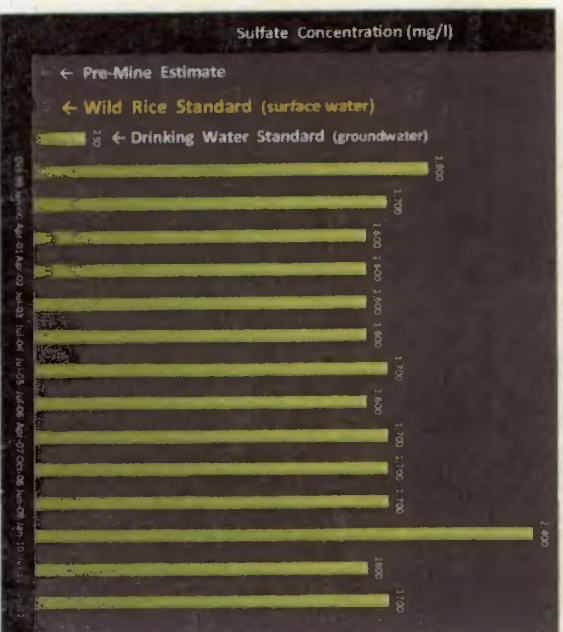
The above statement from Kennecott is **blatantly false**. The groundwater at the Flambeau Mine site is **highly polluted**, and we have the graphs to prove it.

Sulfate Pollution in the Water at the Flambeau Mine Site

In Minnesota, the sulfate standard set to protect wild rice is 10 mg/l. There is a well at the Flambeau Mine site that has registered sulfate levels as high as 2400 mg/l – 240 times the wild rice standard.

If the Flambeau Mine were a pea, the new mines proposed for Wisconsin's Penokee Hills, Minnesota's Arrowhead Region and Michigan's Upper Peninsula would be watermelons. The Flambeau Mine pit was 32 acres in size, a half mile long, 550 feet wide and 220 feet deep.

Promises Broken: Sulfate Levels (mg/l) in Well-1013C at Flambeau Mine Site
(Well-1013C is 610' from Flambeau River & 200' deep)

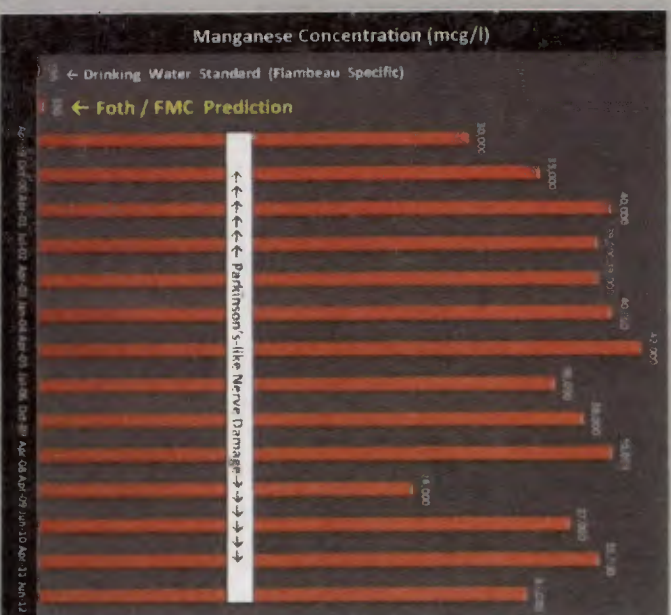


According to Kennecott, it's going to take **3,000 - 4,000 years** for sulfate and various metals that are polluting the groundwater at the Flambeau Mine site to return to normal!

The groundwater has been polluted forever.

Water is Life!

Promises Broken: Manganese Levels (mcg/l) in Well-1013B at Flambeau Mine Site
(Well-1013B is 610' from Flambeau River & 86' deep)



Kennecott told the people of Wisconsin that manganese levels in the groundwater at the Flambeau Mine site would end up being about **550 mcg/l**, but a well located 610 feet from the Flambeau River has registered levels of **42,000 mcg/l - 75 times higher** than predicted! Drinking water with that much manganese in it is known to cause the kind of nerve damage seen in Parkinson's disease.

We need to STRENGTHEN our mining laws, not weaken them. It's as simple as that.

Gallagher opposes Trump's Great Lakes cuts

PAUL SRUBAS

USA TODAY NETWORK WISCONSIN

GREEN BAY - Rep. Mike Gallagher, R-Green Bay, has come out publicly against President Trump's proposed budget cut to Great Lakes funding.



Gallagher

Trump's preliminary 2018 federal budget, released this week, includes elimination of federal funding for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, which has been used to restore water quality in the largest surface freshwater system in the world.

"While I agree with the president's general efforts to rein in out-of-control spending and reduce the massive national debt and deficit, his specific proposal to cut funding for the Great Lakes is both short sighted and ill-advised," Gallagher said in a news release.

"The health of these waters — the largest surface freshwater system on earth — cannot be ignored, which is why I'm committed to protecting our waters through efforts like Save the Bay. We have a moral obligation to pass on clean water to future generations,

Gallagher opposes Trump administration's Great Lakes cuts

WASHINGTON — In response to the Trump Administration's preliminary 2018 federal budget proposal, Rep. Mike Gallagher (R-Wis.) on Thursday came out in opposition to the elimination of federal funding for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI). 3-20-17

The Great Lakes are the largest surface freshwater system on Earth, accounting for 84 percent of North America's surface fresh water. Wisconsin alone has shorelines on two of the five Great Lakes in the region, with the nation's longest continental shoreline in Door County along Lake Michigan.

In response to the President's cuts to the Great Lakes, Rep. Gallagher released the following statement:

"While I agree with the President's general efforts to rein in out-of-control spending and reduce the massive national debt and deficit, his specific proposal to cut funding for the Great Lakes is both short sided and ill-advised. The economic impact of the Great Lakes is significant; the Great Lakes contribute over \$1.4 billion to Wisconsin's economy alone and support more than 8,000 jobs. This is to say nothing of the Great Lakes' vast, immeasurable natural beauty. Lake Michigan is one of Northeast Wisconsin's most treasured assets and I believe we must protect it and all of the great lakes in the region.

"The health of these waters—the largest surface freshwater system on earth—cannot be ignored which is why I'm committed to protecting our waters through efforts like Save the Bay. We have a moral obligation to pass on clean water to future generations so that they too can come to know and appreciate these natural treasures."

Gallagher previously hosted a roundtable meeting with over 50 stakeholders in Northeast Wisconsin to find ways to improve the waters of Green Bay and Lake Michigan. He recently signed a bipartisan letter urging the Appropriations Committee to continue providing the \$300 million necessary to sustain the GLRI's efforts.

back forty project will impact Menominee River

The potential impact area would include the Shakey River that begins in the Carney Fen. The following creeks may also be impacted: Shakey, Little Shakey, Longrie, Burke and Swanson. As for the lakes that may also be affected, they are Osborn, Long, Resort, Spring, East, Becker, Bass, Baker, Johnson (X2), Duck, Mary, Ann, Longrie, Hidden, Muskrat, Lost, Swanson, Ash

Letters

Spiritual gathering brings attention to mine

On Feb. 11, 2017, there was a Spiritual Gathering held on Stephenson Island in Marinette. It was attended by people of all races, nationalities and religions. These people joined as one to understand what the "Back 40 mine" can do to the Menominee River and the environment even if not on purpose, but by accident. They claim to be environmentally safe and caring, but accidents do happen and most times it takes many hundreds of years for mother earth to heal herself. They can fill in the hole and make the top look nice, but the inside takes a very long time to heal and the leaching of the chemicals will continue for many generations to come. The people living near

the mine will be the first to suffer the wrath as it spreads in the ground water, contaminating their wells and those that are supporting the mine, we told you so, so enjoy your bottled water. The several hundred people who showed up, were made up of at least seven different tribes from Wisconsin and Michigan plus all of our non-Indian friends. I personally talked to several people who stopped by to see what was going on and was told by them that they did not know that they wanted to build a mine 20 miles upstream on the river and so they wanted to join the cause.

This gathering was not a protest, but a demonstration to bring attention to what

could be the future of our area and lives, so a few people can put money in their pockets and leave, while the rest of us are left with consequences like not being able to eat the fish, swim in or drink the water, who knows maybe some of the game that gets hunted to eat like birds, fish, deer and bear could pick up some of these contaminants and pass on to the people who eat them. Of course, that could never happen.

I would like to say thank you to the city of Marinette for letting this gathering happen for the resolution they supported against the mine because an accident will affect all of us.

Wally Blanc
Menominee, MI

Most of the body of waters that I have mentioned flow to the Beautiful Menominee River. So in closing I would like to think that over 22,000 residents of the Cities and Counties of Menominee and Marinette will collectively wake-up and stop this mine because we can't fix it once our county water resources are gone.

Roberta DeDamos

Officials should stop water pollution, be 'pro-active'

Dear Editor,

The Chappree Rapids Audubon Society is deeply concerned that this proposed sulfide mine will be a major environmental misjudgement. Newspapers and online news sources are telling us of a continual stream of water pollution crises for citizens throughout the U.S. Most attention has focused on the Flint, Mich. disaster where economic pressures persuaded elected officials to choose tragic options instead of long-range safe choices.

We, citizens of both Wisconsin and Michigan, are now confronted with another threat to our safe water supply. However, our state officials can be pro-active and not have to deal with huge and perhaps unsuccessful remediation costs that entail human health issues. The damage from sulfide mines is not measured in years, but decades or generations. Mining benefits are short-termed and mostly to individuals who don't live in the watershed.

As taxpayers, we all have already paid millions of dollars to remediate the lower Menominee River and the river is near to being de-listed by the EPA. This major achievement gained over decades of hard work by scientists and citizens involved in the Menominee River Remedial Action Plan has restored health and recreational benefits. Why would Michigan's Department of Environmental Quality want to jeopardize this environment again?

The state of Michigan has, with Flint, demonstrated that it does not put its citizens' health and environmental safety first. Our organization, with nothing to gain except the protection of a major watershed of the Lake Michigan, urges elected officials at the local, state and federal levels to act on our common behalf and not allow the this ill-conceived proposed sulfide mine proposal to go forward.

Wendel Johnson and Trugve Rhude, on behalf of
Chappree Rapids Audubon Society
Eaglefield 2-3-17

January 23, 2017
County Journal

Thursday, February 16, 2017
Menominee County Journal

Mining moratorium law essential to protect Great Lakes regional waters

By AL GEDICKS

Special to News From Indian Country
January 2017

State Senator Tom Tiffany (R-Hazlehurst) of Wisconsin has announced his intention to repeal Wisconsin's landmark mining moratorium law to make it easier for mining companies to operate metallic sulfide mining operations (gold, copper, zinc) without having to first demonstrate that sulfide mining can be done without polluting the environment (*Wisconsin Public Radio*, 1/10/17).

The law, known as Wisconsin's "Prove it First" law, was developed to address the problem of acid mine drainage from metallic sulfide mining. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that the headwaters of more than 40 percent of the streams in the western United States are contaminated by acid mine drainage. Copper sulfide mines are the largest source of taxpayer liability under the EPA's Superfund cleanup program.

Passed by overwhelming bi-partisan margins (29-3 in the Senate and 91-6 in the Assembly) in 1998, the law requires that before the state can issue a permit for mining of sulfide ore bodies, prospective miners must first provide one example of where a metallic sulfide mine had been safely operated and closed without polluting the environment. To this day, the mining industry has not documented a single proven example.

Now Senator Tiffany claims that the Flambeau metallic sulfide mine, owned by Kennecott/Rio Tinto, which operated in Ladysmith from 1993 to 1997, is the reason why the state no longer needs a sulfide mining moratorium. Senator Tiffany cites a 2012 federal court decision where Judge Barbara Crabb ruled that the Flambeau

Mining Company (FMC) violated the Clean Water Act on numerous occasions by polluting "Stream C", a tributary of the Flambeau River, but nonetheless commended FMC for its "exemplary" reclamation efforts. Under the terms of the moratorium law, Flambeau cannot be used as an example to meet the law because it polluted "Stream C" that feeds the Flambeau River.

Senator Tiffany and his mining industry supporters are misleading the Legislature and the public by asserting that the Flambeau mine is an example of environmentally safe mining. However, in June 2014 the U.S. EPA listed "Stream C" at the Flambeau mine site as "impaired waters" due to copper and zinc toxicity linked to the Flambeau mine operation. Stream C was the issue in the Clean Water Act lawsuit.

The Flambeau mine also has severely contaminated groundwater. FMC's own monitoring wells within the backfilled pit show the groundwater contains high levels of manganese, zinc, copper and sulfates – in some cases, hundreds of times higher than drinking water standards. Groundwater and surface water contamination problems at the Flambeau mine confirm the need for keeping Wisconsin's "Prove it First" law on the books.

The company with the most to gain from repealing the mining moratorium is Aquila Resources, a Canadian exploration company that owns the controversial Back Forty metallic sulfide mine proposal adjacent to the Menominee River that forms the border between Wisconsin and Michigan and flows into Green Bay. The proposed mine threatens pollution of the Menominee River and the desecration of multiple burial sites and mounds within the mine site sacred to the Menominee Indian

Al Gedicks of La Crosse is executive secretary of the Wisconsin Resources Protection Council and a plaintiff in the Clean Water Act lawsuit. He is emeritus professor of environmental sociology at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse.

Dave Blouin is the Mining Committee Chair of the Sierra Club – John Muir chapter. Blouin was coordinator of the Mining Moratorium Coalition, that worked to pass the law in 1998.

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The future of the future

In response to the statement made by lead "chair" person Charlie McIntosh from the Menominee Co Board Oct 11th meeting

"Everybody Prelutes

OK you'd try but come on!

It's the "high risk" factors of the Buck Forty Project that need to be considered. The U.S. future... the "fresh water" Great Lakes future, "Life" as we know it's future.

I am writing this at 3:AM because I cannot sleep. The last year of my life has been interrupted by address and worry since I learned of Aguilas Reserves.

5 yrs ago I was born in Menominee Mich. My Pa born in Stephenson Mich, My Ma born in Marinette.

Since the family had to move around (alot) to find work, but we always had the family cottage on the beautiful Menominee

River to come home to on the weekends. The stories and memories as a child are forever etched in my heart, but now... what about the future?

Aguillas... Oh, the future will create jobs and boost the economy. Hooray! Great! But not for me.

Just as my Ma Pa I lived elsewhere and have a full time job and still today at 58 yrs old I ~~just~~ can't wait to get home to our cottage on the beautiful Menominee River. (Sorry I lost it there for a moment) Focus...

"Back to Risk Factors"

The first thing I think of would be the thousands of carp that meet along the shore of the Bay to spawn a future generation. ~~They~~ won't look or smell to good all belly up dead floating along the once pristine bay.

Oh, Those Gods!

The cycle of life, is a beautiful thing. Embrace it, don't destroy it!

Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

Oh, The Aquila Mine Pollutants Still Kill Them

Michigan seeks help on invader

Prize offered in Asian carp battle

CHRIS EHRLMANN

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LANSING, Mich. — Faced with the threat that Asian carp could enter the Great Lakes, Michigan is turning to the public for new ideas and plans to offer a prize to whoever comes up with a way to stop the voracious fish.

Michigan's global search challenge comes after the U.S. government and others have spent hundreds of millions of dollars searching for a solution to stop the carp from entering the world's largest freshwater system. If the aggressive fish aren't stopped, officials fear they will crowd out native fish and hamper recreational boating in large sections of the lakes, which stretch from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan in the west to New York and Pennsylvania in the east and from Ontario, Canada, in the north to Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in the south.

"I think in the fight against Asian carp, there



Associated Press
Jolted by an electric current from a research boat, Asian carp jump from the Illinois River near Havana, Ill., in June 2012. Michigan officials are seeking ideas from the public on ways to keep the invasive species from entering the Great Lakes.

a crucial lock and dam near Chicago, but President Donald Trump's administration recently said that on hold.

Asian carp are voracious vacuum cleaners, gobbling on plankton that many fish need, which can unravel the natural food chain. Silver carp have the added danger of jumping out of the water at the sounds of boat engines and hitting boaters and fishermen.

"They are ferocious eaters. They can get up to 60, 80, 100 pounds," said David Hamilton, senior policy director for aquatic invasive species for The Nature Conservancy.

Read the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel's special report, "A Watershed Moment: Great Lakes at a Crossroads" at journalsentinel.com/greatlakes.



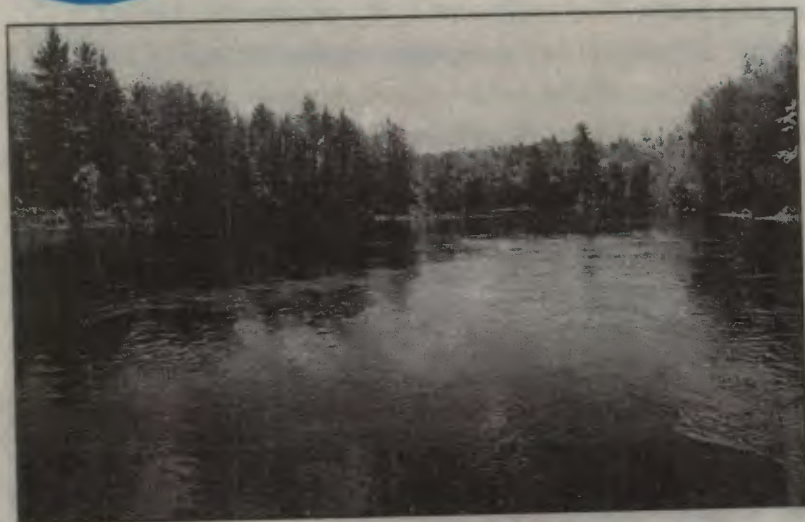
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(b) (6)

is a traditional Menominee who resides on the Menominee Reservation. He's a Community organizer, activist, author, lecturer. He also is a member of the Menominee Conservation Committee and Menominee Constitutional Taskforce. (b) (6) has organized a lot of events that have uplifted the human condition and demonstrated how enriching the Menominee culture is. He's lectured at Universities on the connection Menominee Indians have to the Menominee River. He's also written articles for Environmental Health News and others. When (b) (6) isn't working you'll find him enjoying time with his wife and children. (b) (6) is an advocate for indigenous people everywhere.



**Don't Undermine
The Menominee River.**
Pure Michigan Needs Pure Water
www.menomineeriver.com



Save the Menominee River Speaking Tour
July 23 - 10 a.m. - Wausaukee Town Hall
N11856, Hwy. 141, Wausaukee, WI

River Alliance of Wisconsin Paddling Excursion
July 29 - Starting at 10 a.m.
White Rapids Dam
Wisconsin Side of Menominee River
\$30 - Lunch provided. Register in advance required at:
<https://www.wisconsinrivers.org/events/display/item/metal-mine>



(b) (6)

opposes the
mine. Very
active

(b) (6)

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**DON'T UNDERMINE
THE
MENOMINEE RIVER**

**PURE
MICHIGAN
NEEDS PURE WATER**

**SAY NO
TO
SULFIDE MINING**



MDEQ: Come to your senses. Protect the Menominee River, the Bay and the Great Lakes FRESH WATER. Oppose the Mine!

Come to your senses.

Getting away from it all means coming to your senses...to a place where the scent of pine and spruce gently mingle with the air; where anglers' dreams of musky, northern, walleye, bass and panfish abound; where miles of scenic shoreline paint rich colors in your eyes; where peace and solitude of nature let you gather yourself again.

Come to a forested preserve of natural beauty — the watershed area of Wisconsin Public Service's Hydroelectric Dam operation, located on the Peshtigo and Menominee rivers in Northeastern Wisconsin. Managed in the public interest, fishing, boating and the simple enjoyment of nature are yours for the asking.

Come to your senses.

Stop the Mine

Save the Menominee River

Don't let our "Well" Water become

"How Well is Your Water"

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

Letters

Greed kills - water is life

Hi. My name is Darlene (Winter) Tritt. I was born in Menominee 58 years ago. My mother came from Marinette, my Pa was born in Stephenson.

They married and bought a cottage on the Menominee River before they bought their first home.

Pa, being born and raised in Stephenson with woods and water at his back door, he lived off 'all' they had to offer him.

Wildberries when in season, mushrooms, wild apple trees, he hunted, trapped, fished a lot of the rivers and trout streams. He was a lumberjack and took what he cut and built furniture, deer blinds, picnic tables and the leftovers he added to the firewood pile to heat the cottage.

Any scraps became a piece of art. His greatest love and mine was him taking me along his adventures, to appreciate this great land "Pure Michigan" and its naturally abundant resources.

He took me brooktrout fishing in many creeks, smelt dipping, snagging Coho, and Chinook at Hattie Street Dam, Peshtigo Dam, and Little River when they came out of the Bay to spawn. Even taking their eggs, we would make spawn bags to

fish rainbow trout (five of his Coho he caught and mounted are on display at Belgium-town.)

Spearing Red Horse to pickle, spearing carp, when they come into the shallow of the Bay to smoke were fun, as was picking wild berries, apples, pears, grapes and choke cherries to make sweet spirits.

We used minnow traps to catch shiners for smallmouth bass on the pond. The Snapping turtles? Yes, they too, became dinner. Catching cray fish at Shakey Dam was a lot of fun. We'd steam, peel, and eat them. We also made maple syrup.

Picking night crawlers to catch sturgeon and catfish and always to this day, he

keeps a leaf pile on the cement for leaf worms, and we use them for pan fish on the pond and brookies in the creeks.

From the beautiful Menominee River shares with us her ponds, rivers, streams, creeks, bogs, wetlands, the Bay of Green Bay and Lake Michigan. She shares with all fish, wildlife, birds, etc, food, shelter and fresh water all living beings need to survive.

This is my life. Just a little ol' me and thanks to my Pa, Mother Earth and the Beautiful Menominee River. Thank you! Please, everybody! In your goodnight prayers, pray for her.

Darlene (Winters) Tritt



Clean river - clean conscience

Recently, I read in the Menominee County Journal that our (WRD) "Water Resources" division of the (DEQ) Department of "Environmental Quality" proposed to issue a permit to Aquila Resources allowing them to pollute the Menominee River, the ground water, the bay of Green Bay and eventually Lake Michigan "Congratulations" NOT. Aquila 'claims' they can 'measure' and determine with 100 percent accuracy the amount of waste discharged, tailings and who knows what 'other' pollutants that would be allowed into the river without becoming a human health risk.

Well, over time, we all know with the help from Mother Nature, things change. Rain, high water,

strong currents, ice, wind, fire, all have the force to change what we have today.

Aquila cannot stop Mother Nature's wrath.

Eventually they will learn or observe the river bank has shifted or eroded, allowing more pollutants to seep, absorb, run, trickle or escape into the 'UP's Wonder of the World' the Menominee River.

Aquila can't with 100 percent certainly say the River will be 'safe' for a human's well being.

Let's not forget or leave out the living, breathing Menominee River herself.

All the organisms, plant life, crustacean, insect larva, fish, turtles, amphibians the list goes on and on that live in the Menominee River and her

tributaries, that "feed" the infinite number of wildlife and 'humans' outside the river. Pollute the river, pollute the wildlife, Humans eat wildlife. You know hey!!

The ripple effect would be devastating. Measure that!

So, even if you, the (DEQ) (WRD) "think" (think twice). Aquila can 'control' Mother Nature and the 'waste' allowed into the Menominee River and 'maintain' safe drinking water for humans, PLEASE.

Don't forget the well being of the river herself and all her living beings.

Stand up! Stand tall! Save the Menominee River. Be a hero not a zero.

Darlene (Winter) Tritt
58 years on the
Menominee River



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
US EPA, ADMINISTRATOR GINA MCCARTHY
1200 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.,
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

APR 05 2017



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